



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1859.

Judge Douglas's friends, for the Charleston nomination, are endeavoring to smooth the way for their favorite. The Mobile Register vigorously disclaims any heresy on the part of the Illinois Senator, who recently visited both New Orleans and Mobile, and who saw and explained matters to both Mr. Soule and Mr. Forsyth. And now we have Mr. Forsyth's assurance that the Senator holds no doctrine incompatible with the just demand at Charleston, and that he is, in particular, innocent of the squatter sovereignty heresy, some time since patronized by Gen. Cass. We will not assume to say that the question which so agitated the Senate, in a debate not long before adjournment, and which then seemed to constitute an impassable chasm between the band of democrats who had attained to a state of incipient opposition and the Administration, is already sunk out of sight with those gentlemen.

The press comments, variously, upon the accounts received of the Battle of Magenta, and the probable results thereof. The general impression is, that the end of the war is not yet—and that the dogged obstinacy of Austria will stand the loss of Milan, and the present advantages of the Allies.

The New York Herald looks upon the battle of Magenta rather in the light of a drawn battle than a decisive victory, admitting, of course, the advantage gained by the Allies in securing a position on the left bank of the Ticino, and in obtaining possession of Milan.

The New York Commercial thinks that the heavy losses in killed, wounded, and missing, in the late great battle in Italy, include not so many actually killed, as is generally supposed. Nevertheless the actual slaughter must have been great.

The annual exhibition of the "Upperville Union Club," came off on the 16th instant, attended by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen from the surrounding counties.

Eighty-one beautiful colts competed for the premiums, and good judges pronounced many of them to be unsurpassed by those of any other country. A full report to-morrow.

Maj. Daniel A. Veitch, a native of this place, son of the late Wm. Veitch, has been elected Mayor of the city of Lexington, Missouri, by a large majority. Maj. Veitch is spoken of as a gentleman of intelligence and capacity, and his friends here rejoice to hear of his honors and his success.

An innocent man, unjustly charged, and improperly convicted, on a charge of forgery, has just been pardoned, and released from the Ohio penitentiary, by the Governor of that State. His case, was, indeed, a hard one.

One of the editors of the Baltimore American, writes from Pisa, in Italy, that the enthusiasm among the people there, in regard to the present war, is great, and that "Down with the Austrians," is heard on all sides.

The New York papers say the business of the city railroads continues to increase. The Second avenue is taking one thousand dollars per day, and none of the other roads are less productive. The Philadelphia Ledger says:—"The same is true in this city."

On Friday last, Lynchburg, Virginia, was visited by a violent and destructive storm, flooding the streets in some places to the depth of two and three feet. The crops in the neighborhood are said to have suffered severely.

The Cincinnati police, last week, succeeded in breaking up a bogus bank at Hartford, a town in the back country of Indiana, called the "Manufacturers Bank," and arresting one Williams, the alleged proprietor.

A bogus bank, out in the West, lately broken up, it is said, "paid a Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note Reporter, in New York, nineteen hundred dollars to quote the money right." This is sharp practice, all round.

The Charleston Mercury is coming down "hot and heavy" upon the "National Democracy"—which it says, as we see quoted in several papers, "woes but to ruin and wins but to destroy."

The Albany Argus says that the Oswego County meteor turns out to be vaster in its proportions than first given out. It took in some hundreds of acres—principally, wise acres.

Two contestants for a seat in the British Parliament, lately decided the matter, as between themselves, by tossing up a penny—and "heads won!"

"Thurston's balloon" (the one from which Thurston fell and was killed,) lately escaped from its new owner and the remnants of it have been found in Canada.

Lewis C. Levin, so well known to the political world, is now in the insane asylum at Philadelphia, and it is feared he is now a confirmed lunatic.

The officers of the Ogden river steamer Skylark report the reception at Leavenworth on the 16th, of \$4,000 in Pike's Peak gold.

Hon. John Letcher is still quite sick, and was unable to attend the recent Democratic Celebration at Lynchburg.

We have received from Mr. George E. French, the July number of Godey's Lady's Book, with illustrations.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The Collector of Baltimore has applied to the Secretary of State for information as to the nature and extent of protection which may be afforded by the United States to a foreign built vessel purchased by an American citizen. It is understood our Government entertains the views held by the last Administration, namely: that if an American citizen buys, in good faith, a vessel from a belligerent or neutral, or in time of peace, it becomes American property, and is entitled to protection like any other American property. The vessel, however, cannot get a register unless by act of Congress.

It is stated upon probable authority that Mr. McLane has negotiated a treaty with Juarez, ceding to the United States Sonora, Chihuahua, and part of Tamaulipas, the United States engaging to assist the Liberal party and to pay the claims of American citizens within a limited amount, to be ascertained by a Mexican commission. The treaty is expected to arrive within the present month. Can this be so?

For the recent Government loan there were upwards of forty bidders, and about \$13,500,000 were bid for. Four millions seven hundred thousand dollars were awarded at rates under six per centum, viz: from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per cent, and \$100,000 at 5 per cent. All the other bidders proposed 6 per cent, among which the remainder of the loan will be proportioned *pro rata*.

Three steamers from Europe are now about due at New York. The Kangaroo, from Liverpool, and the Ocean Queen, from Southampton, both bringing dates to the 8th inst., and the Persia, from Liverpool, on the 11th. The latter is the crack steamer of the Cunard Line, and may possibly get in first.

Utah dates to the 24th ult. have been received. Portions of Salt Lake Valley had been inundated in consequence of the swollen condition of the streams. The northern part of Salt Lake City was in danger of being flooded. Ogden City was also in danger of being swept away by the flood.

The overland California mail of the 27th has arrived. The news is unimportant.—The previous report of an attack having been made on Lieut. Beale's party by the Mohave Indians is incorrect. The Indians are peaceable.

The Auburn Advertiser relates that an epidemic of a most frightful character is prevailing among hogs belonging to a distillery near that city. The hogs were imported from the West some five weeks since, and were 1700 in number, of all sizes and different ages. Some three weeks ago the fatal epidemic made its appearance. On the first day some 30 hogs died, and from that day the number increased to 150 and 200 hogs per day.

The Messrs. Gibson, who own a saw-mill in Canada, were engaged a few days ago in sawing a pine log about two feet and a half in diameter, when an unusual screeching of the saw attracted their attention. They examined the cause of the noise, and found in the centre of the log an Indian tomahawk, in the eye of which was a piece of rotten wood, a part of its former handle. The log was a heretofore perfectly sound.

The pistol with which Sickles shot Key, and which was not, of course, disposed of in court, was sold by a police officer who picked it up, and it has been resold for \$25! At a recent sale of Key's personal effects, the brass-barreled holster pistol used by his father in the last war, and which were on the table on which he wrote the "Star Spangled Banner," were sold for \$25.

The usual quiet village of Kinderhook, N. Y., was the scene of great excitement on Wednesday night, consequent upon the tarring and feathering of a man and woman. A married man named Groat, it seems, has been acting very badly for some time, with a woman named calling herself Evangelina Foulshue. Hence, the tarring and feathering.

Company K of the first regiment of light artillery, passed through Memphis, Tenn., on the 16th inst., on their way to Fort Clark, Texas. During the trip from Wheeling to Memphis one of the soldiers, named Edward G. Martin, who had been active in the service in Mexico, lost his life by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a fellow-soldier.

A movement has just been initiated by leading commercial interests in New York and other cities for the protection and extension of our trade and commerce in the Mediterranean and Black seas. With Turkey we have hitherto had no diplomatic relations, and steps are now being taken to effect that object.

Application was made to the Executive of the United States last week, for a pardon to Cyrus W. Plummer, now under sentence of death at Boston, Mass., for the murder of Capt. Mellen during a mutiny on board the ship Juniper. Upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the President declines to arrest the due course of law.

On the 4th, a great religious solemnity, with processions and public prayers, took place at Vienna, the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the imperial family and the ministers were present. Mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.

Henry W. Peterson, brother-in-law of the late Hon. John M. Clayton, died in Canada West, on the 12th inst., in the 66th year of his age. Mr. Peterson was formerly editor of the "Christian Circular," a religious paper published in Wilmington, Del., several years ago.

Messrs. Morsell & Randall have made a large contract with the French Government for Cumberland Coal, to be shipped from Baltimore to the Mediterranean. They yesterday chartered two vessels for this service, one of one thousand tons burthen and one of five hundred tons.

The Wilmington, (N. C.) Journal says, what is called the "Two-headed Girl" is a pair of twins joined together like the Siamese twins. The editor saw them some time ago; they were two, joined near the base of the spine—their whole physique else being duplicate.

In one of the counties of Wisconsin, it is said there are three candidates for the legislature; J. M. Root, Democrat; Robert Hogg, Free-soiler; and T. H. Dye, Whig. So on election day, it will be "Root, Hog, or Dye" with the voters.

The Secretary of the Treasury with the very laudable aim in view of reducing the cost of collection of the public revenue, has recently issued an order for the cutting down of the working force of various Custom Houses all over the country.

Hon. Edward Copland, the ninth Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, died on Saturday, 18th June, at the age of 66 years.

The Battle of Magenta—Its Heroes and its Victims.

Among the illustrious victims of the late important battle in Lombardy, the name of the Marshal commanding the third corps d'armee of the allied army deserves special notice.

MARSHAL CARNOBERT.—FRANÇOIS. Certain Carnobert was a native of the ancient and warlike province of Brittany, where he was born of a good old family, in 1809. Educated at the military school of St. Cyr, he left that institution with the rank of a sub-Lieutenant of one of the regiments of the line, and in 1832, was advanced to a Lieutenant. In 1835 he embarked for Algeria, where he was present at all the important actions of the war, earning promotion to the grade of Captain. At the siege of Constantine he led the assault on one of the breaches, by the side of Colonel Cambes, and so distinguished himself by his gallantry, that his commanding officer, who fell mortally wounded in the action, recommended him to Marshal Vallee, as a young man "whose future was assured." Decorated with the cross of the Legion d'Honneur, he returned to France in 1839. Returning in 1841, after a short voyage to Africa, he continued to serve with the highest credit in the protracted wars and insurrections by which the army of France has been educated. In 1849, as Colonel of the Third Zouaves, he was first in the assault at Zantcha, immortalized by the pencil of Vernet, and by his splendid courage and skill obtained the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Carnobert had just returned from Africa when the coup d'etat of Dec. 2, 1851, took place. It was understood, at the time, that in leading himself to the support of Louis Napoleon he meant to secure some vantage ground from which, at a proper time, he might act against the President, and that advantage he obtained in the appointment of Commander of Paris under the new regime, with promotion to the rank of General of Brigade. But he was conspicuous in representing the insurrections of 1851, and eventually gave himself to the new order of things with devotion. In return for this, he was named General of Division in 1853. When the war with Russia broke out, General Carnobert in March, took command of the first division of the army of the East, which was so frightfully decimated by cholera in the disastrous campaign of the Dobrutschina. Subsequently, he played a leading part in the campaign of the Crimea, sustaining at the battle of the Alma the first shock of the Russian attack, and storming the heights with the Zouaves until General Forey came up to his support. Although badly wounded in the arm, he remained on the field until the close of the day.

Two days after that victory, Marshal St. Arnaud, perceiving his death approaching, resigned the chief command of the allied armies into the hands of Gen. Carnobert, in conformity with secret instructions received from the Emperor. On March 12, 1855, Marshal Carnobert commanded at Inkerman, opened the lines before Sebastopol, and was proceeding rapidly towards the capture of the city, when the refusal or jealousy of Lord Raglan to co-operate heartily with his ally, disgusted him with his position, and he suddenly resigned it into the hands of General Pelissier, gracefully resuming his subordinate command of the first corps d'armee. Two months afterwards he returned to France, and there, on the 15th of May, 1856, he received, simultaneously with General Bosquet and Randon, the baton of Marshal of France. The position of Senator was an incident of this office.

At the outset of the present war Marshal Carnobert was assigned the command of the Military Division of Lyons, but when the threatened manifestations of Germany made it necessary for the Emperor to put the Duke of Malakoff in the field, Marshal Carnobert accepted the command of the third corps d'armee, and in that capacity was with the army which crossed the Ticino in pursuit of the retreating Austrians, and, it is said, a mortally wounded at the great battle and victory at Magenta.

GENERAL ESPINASSE.—Esprit-Charles-Marie Espinasse, like Carnobert, was a graduate of the school of St. Cyr. Born in the village of Sasse, April 2, 1815, during the "Hundred Days," he left the school in 1835, and was received, simultaneously with General Bosquet, into the ranks of the Sardinian army, but, having been at the head of the Zouaves; and in 1849 commanded the Forty-second of the Line at the siege of Rome. He was most active in suppressing the insurrections of December, 1851, and devoted himself to the cause of the President and public order. Immediately on the proclamation of the Empire, he became an aide-de-camp of the Emperor. In the Crimea he fought gallantly by the side of the Sardinian army, and was one of the first to follow General McMahon into the Malakoff. When Paris was shocked and excited by the Orsini affair in January, 1858, General Espinasse was made Minister of Public Safety in the place of M. Billaut. Although this appointment caused much alarm and concern as an invasion of the civil service by a military man, General Espinasse administered his office with commendable moderation; and when he made way for a more liberal system in the hands of M. Deland, he became Senator of the Empire.

He served in Italy as a General of Division in the second corps d'armee under the orders of General, now Marshal McMahon. The NEW DUKE DE MAGENTA.—Napoleon III. has been sparing in the creation of nobles. In nothing has he shown his intrinsic good sense and his knowledge of the French people more strikingly than in this forbearance. Weak men, like James I. of England, their heads turned by a sudden accession of sovereign power, constantly attract to themselves by calling into existence a crowd of sycophants and tinsel dignitaries, who provoke envy without inspiring either respect or emulation. The French Emperor has reserved his titles for men already conspicuous in the public eye; and by linking his new nobility with marked public interests, or brilliant moments in the national history, gives their decorations and trappings a solid value in the commonwealth. In the seven years of his reign he has created but two dukes, and received two ducal titles of the first Empire. The Duke of Malakoff carried his name as almost a literal "tower of strength" to the great army which has been assembled in Eastern France to resist Prussia in keeping down the riotous Anti-Gallican enthusiasm of the South Germans. The Duke of Magenta will now march with the liberating armies through Lombardy, as a living incarnation of their first colossal strife, and their first great victory.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.—Marie-Edme-Patrick-Maurice de MacMahon is a scion of one of those illustrious Irish families which followed the Stuarts into exile two centuries ago, and have since given so many brave and brilliant names to the history of France, Austria, and Spain. The gallantry of the Salsfields and the Tryonnells has not faded out of this ancient blood with the lapse of time; and the valor of the Irish Brigade which broke the English squares at Fontenoy lives in the stormer of the Malakoff and the leader of the desperate battle at Magenta.

The father of Marshal MacMahon was a Peer of France under the Restoration, having been as loyal to the Bourbons as his ancestors had been to the Stuarts; and a personal friend of Charles X. of France. The son, born in 1807, entered that nursery of heroes, the school of St. Cyr, in 1825, and fought in Algiers with the first French army of invasion. Returning to France in the suit of General Achard, he marched with the Duc d'Orleans to the siege of Antwerp, in 1831, and was one of the officers who saved the pompous Belgian lion erected on the field of Waterloo from the rage of the French infantry, by a good natured witicism at the expense of that rather ridiculous beast.

Action being the element of men like McMahon, he is found again in Algiers in 1837, prominent in the assault on Constantine. He afterwards commanded a battalion of rifles, and a regiment of the Foreign Legion, and in 1845, as General of Brigade, governed the Province of Oran. July 16, 1852, he became a general of division; and in 1855 was despatched to succeed General Canrobert at Sebastopol. On the 8th of September of that year the perilsous hour of the storming party against the Malakoff was confided to him, and in an instant he found himself famous. He was almost the first man to enter the Russian works, and, swearing to stay there, "living or dead," rallied his troops so constantly and ardently to the defence, that all the ostentatious gallantry of the Russian battalions was wasted upon the attack. He commanded in Italy the Second Division, and has now won the distinction, unparalleled, we believe, in history, of receiving on one battle-field his ducal coronet and his baton of Marshal of France. Our Irish fellow-citizens will doubtless take some small share of the glory of Magenta to themselves, in virtue of the Duke's share in the action, and they have certainly reason to be proud of their kinsman.—N. Y. Times.

Effect of the Foreign News in New York. The news of the battle of Magenta created a tremendous sensation among the foreign residents in New York. The Herald says the French soldiers were through all day of Magenta, and the English soldiers were through all day of conversation. The Frenchmen are delighted. They knew it would have been so; and while there was a general feeling of joy and satisfaction among them at the success of their brave countrymen, there were not a few of them who paid high compliments to the indomitable courage of the Austrians.

The Germans generally doubted the accuracy of the accounts. They are said to be warning up in favor of Austria, and some of the more intelligent ones are of the opinion that the whole of Fatherland is on the brink of a revolution. They have no faith in the idea of peace, and without this "consummation so devoutly to be wished," they cannot see how the ardor and excitement of their brethren at home are to be restrained. They say that while the Germans love Italian liberty they cannot neglect their own; that their own interest is to check the progress of Louis Napoleon and assist the most powerful State of their confederation. Among the Italians there is a slight diversity of sentiment. There are a number of the Mazzini party who look upon this war as only a fight for the change of masters—a cat's paw for the ambition of Louis Napoleon—a foil for the dagger of the assassin or the patriot. There is, however, a decided majority of Italians sympathizing with the allies.

Among the Hungarians the wish is father to the belief, and they are not slow to credit the reverses of the Austrians as set forth in the accounts of this battle. The Course of Napoleon III. A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:—"It was idle to offer speculations on future operations of the armies; but, there is one point which to Americans may seem strange; and that is, how is it that Louis Napoleon—whose life has ever been the object of the Italians, now comes to be their liberator? Here is one solution for that; but for which I do not know of any other. Before Louis Napoleon occupied his present position, he was a devoted friend to Italy, and is said to have belonged to the secret society of the Carbonari, sworn to devote themselves to free Italy. Of this society was Orsini, who paid with his life, but a year ago, for his attempt to kill Louis Napoleon here.

This secret band of sworn patriots thought that Louis Napoleon had forsaken his pledge and thus there were incessant efforts to revenge on him for his supposed treachery. Louis Napoleon, however, thought that his father had not come! Austria was left to heap on the burden of Italy's wrongs—until Napoleon, who talked of sustaining treaties like a fool for the dagger of the assassin or the patriot. There is, however, a decided majority of Italians sympathizing with the allies.

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Oysters and their Enemies.

A report has lately been published by the French Government, setting forth the dangers to which our old gastronomic friend, the oyster, is exposed in its pilgrimage from the parental shell to the fishmonger's stall, together with the suggestions of scientific men for its protection and support. On reading this report we are much struck by the fact that the oyster, even in its way to our tables at all, so many thousands are destroyed before they ever find their way to the table, so few are preserved. Indeed, the destruction of oysters is so much on the increase, that whole beds have been completely ruined. Out of twenty-three beds which have been successfully worked for years on the coast of Rochelle, only five now remain, and these also are greatly deteriorated. From numerous well-directed researches that have been made, it is pretty well established that this deterioration is attributable to the invasion of mussels. Similar effects have been observed along the Atlantic and Mediterranean shores.

The oyster is extraordinarily prolific, each producing as many as a million or two millions of young. If out of this number twelve remain on the parent shell, it is all that can be expected even in times of abundance. The number reared is, therefore, almost nothing compared with the number destroyed; and the problem now before the scientific men of France is, how to retain this small proportion at the bottom of the sea, and protect them from the mussels. Several zoologists have been making experiments with a view to the solution of this problem, and the plan at present most in favor is that which has been practised, with a considerable degree of success, by MM. Canrobert, Mallet and Ackermann. These gentlemen form a framework of branches stripped of their bark, and made so flat that, when let down to the bottom, they present no obstacle to navigation. The broad developed oval will rise in a cloud of jelly-like powder across these bare branches, and the mussels will encrust them on all sides. The framework is to be left in its place, not only during the time of reproduction, but until the young are sufficiently large to be removed to other beds. The pieces of framework thus loaded with young may be towed by vessels wherever they may be wanted; and after a little time the young oysters will detach themselves and fall to the bottom, previously prepared for them by means of the drag. It is recommended that this transfer should be made in the months of February or March, because the young oysters are then large enough to be easily seen.

Although the method here described is apparently the most successful, the Government have not yet determined on any line of action; it proposes to take upon itself the re-peopling of the exhausted beds, and in order to elicit the opinion of practical zoologists and promote discussion, has given publicity to the report, which issued, we believe, from the Zoological section of the Academy of Sciences.—Titus.

Sufferings of the American Eagle. Alluding to the impassioned invocations addressed to the American eagle by such as would have him moult his feathers, and assume in their stead the bristles of the "fretful porcupine," because Mr. Secretary Cass has renounced the traditional policy of our Government in the matter of naturalized citizens who voluntarily return to their native country, the Baltimore Patriot sympathetically remarks as follows:—*Nat. Int.*

"Somebody ought to interfere in behalf of this unfortunate bird. For now more than half a century he has been incessantly persecuted by village orators, lecturers, performers at junior exhibitions, and by politicians in (and out of) Congress. Travellers who have visited the most desolated of our cities have not been less determined on any line of action; it proposes to take upon itself the re-peopling of the exhausted beds, and in order to elicit the opinion of practical zoologists and promote discussion, has given publicity to the report, which issued, we believe, from the Zoological section of the Academy of Sciences.—Titus.

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Dr. Gardiner's Claim and its History.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A recent financial transaction recalls the tragical affair of Dr. Gardiner, who procured from the United